Remarks

Claims 1-5 and 11-16 are pending in the application, with claims 1 and 12 being the independent claims. Claims 1, 12, 14, and 15 are sought to be amended for clarification. Support for these amendments is found in Figs. 4A and 4B and paragraphs 0012, 0029, 0040-0043, and 0051 of Applicants' specification.

These amendments are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested.

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested.

Based on the above amendment and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. Claims 2-5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as applied to claim 1. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections and requests that these rejections be withdrawn and the claims be passed to allowance.

Although Applicants believe claims 1-5 and 11-16 are in compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112 as currently pending in the application, Applicants have amended claims 1, 12, 14, and 15 in order to expedite prosecution. Support for the amendments to claims 1, 12, 14, and 15 is found in the instant specification at, for example, paragraphs 0012, 0029, 0040-0044, 0051 and 0059 and in Figs. 4A and 4B. In view of the present

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amendment, claims 1-5 and 11-16 are now in compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112 for the following reasons.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite rectangular display window coordinates. Support for this amendment is found in paragraphs 0051 and 0059 of the instant specification. Based on their respective dependencies to amended claim 1, claims 2-5 and 11 should also be found allowable.

Claim 12 has been amended to recite an image conversion system wherein the image conversion system comprises a coordinate conversion module for converting the polar coordinate positions of the captured radial scan line images to positions in rectangular display window coordinates. Support for this amendment is found in paragraph 0044 of the instant specification. Based on their respective dependencies to amended claim 12, claims 13-15 should be also found allowable.

Claim 14 has been amended to recite the image conversion system of claim 12 wherein the image conversion system further comprises: a retrieval module for retrieving entries in a conversion data array and one or more samples from the captured raw polar image data; an interpolation module for interpolating the samples using weighting based on the retrieved conversion data array entries to obtain the respective pixel values in a second coordinate system; and a communications module for communicating the converted image data to the display processing system after all pixels in the selected area have been interpolated. Support for this amendment is found in paragraph 0051 of the instant specification.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw these rejections.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,528,355 to Maase et al. ("Maase") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,381,350 to Klingensmith et al. ("Klingensmith"). Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maase et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,528,355) in view of Klingensmith et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,381,350), as applied to claims 12-15, and further in view of Fishbine et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,467,403). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claims 12-15

Claims 12-15 recite features that distinguish from the applied references. For example, claim 12 as amended recites a system for generating a display of a print pattern on a substantially conical platen surface. On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that Maase discloses a system for generating a display of a print pattern on a conical platen surface. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Although Maase may disclose employing a non-planar platen to take palmprints (Maase, col. 3, lns. 48-51), Maase does not teach or suggest generating a display of a print pattern on a substantially conical platen surface as recited in claim 12 as amended (Emphasis added). Maase is limited to platens with symmetrical construction (Maase, col. 5, lns. 56-58 and Figs. 4A-4C) with surface sections that are "substantially planar" (Maase, col. 5, lns. 64-65 and Fig. 4B) such that the angle between a palm and fingers placed on the platen is "approximately 15 degrees" (Maase, col. 6, lns. 2-6 and Fig. 4B). Maase's substantially planar platen surface is designed to make contact with "relatively flatt" heels of hands (Maase, col. 5, lns. 65-67) and does not teach or suggest the substantially conical platen as recited in amended claim 12 and disclosed in Applicants' Figs 4A and 4B. While Maase may disclose a non-planar platen wherein the highest point is approximately 1 inch higher than the rim (Maase, col. 6 lns. 26-33 and Fig. 4C), Maase does not teach or suggest a substantially conical platen surface as recited in claim 12.

Maase discloses display of print images and patterns on a video display (Maase, col. 3, lns. 53-55) that is separate from the non-planar platen (Maase col. 4, lns. 21-23 and Fig. 1A), and does not teach or suggest generating a display of a print pattern on a substantially conical platen surface as recited in claim 12.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that Maase does not disclose capturing print image data in a polar coordinate system as recited in claim 12. Klingensmith does not cure this deficiency of Maase. While Klingensmith may generally teach converting intravascular ultrasound image data from polar coordinates to a Cartesian format (Klingensmith, col. 4, Ins. 23-28), Klingensmith does not teach or suggest an image conversion system wherein the image conversion system comprises a coordinate conversion module for converting the polar coordinate positions of captured

radial scan line images to positions in rectangular display window coordinates as recited in amended claim 12 (Emphasis added). Klingensmith is concerned with the specific problems associated with obtaining and displaying ultrasound data from inside vascular tissues such as blood vessels by maneuvering a catheter through the interior of vascular organs (Klingensmith, col. 3, lns. 39-41). Although Klingensmith may disclose constructing and displaying cross sectional images of blood vessels by pulsing ultrasound echoes inside vascular objects (Klingensmith, col. 3, lns. 51-57, col. 4, lns. 29-30, Fig. 6A), Klingensmith does not teach or disclose displaying a print pattern by converting polar coordinate positions of captured radial scan line images to positions in rectangular display window coordinates as recited in amended claim 12.

Maase and Klingensmith lack any disclosure or teaching of generating a preview display of images on a substantially conical surface as recited in claim 12. Although Maase may disclose generating a preview display "upon a video display" (Maase, col. 3, lns. 53-55), Maase does not suggest that the video display is substantially conical as recited in claim 12. Similarly, Klingensmith discloses displaying ultrasound images to users (Klingensmith, col. 1, lns. 56-58), but does not teach or suggest that the display is conical as recited in Applicants' claim 12.

Also, Applicants submit that any use by the Examiner to apply piecemeal parts of Klingensmith to Maase to cure the deficiencies in Maase would destroy the teaching of both of these references by making the systems/methods of operation unsatisfactory for their intended purposes and/or change the systems/principles of operation. See M.P.E.P § 2143.01(V) and (VI). For example, as Maase's electro-optic palm scanner system (Maase, col. 3, lns. 48-51) is concerned with scanning and displaying surfaces of fingers, palms, and heels with light rays (Maase, col. 4, lns. 3-4, lns. 31-35, and lns. 60-66, col. 5, lns. 2-7), and Klingensmith's "intravascular ultrasound" system is concerned with determining and displaying interior contours of blood vessels with an ultrasonic device (Klingensmith, col. 1, lns. 52-58), Maase's electro-optic scanning features interfere with Klingensmith's intravascular ultrasound features. Adding Maase's electro-optic surface scanning to Klingensmith destroys Klingensmith's intravascular ultrasound feature to Maase destroys Maase's electro-optic print scanning feature.

Thus, the applied references, taken singly or in the allegedly obvious combination, fail to teach or suggest the above features of claim 12 as amended. Therefore, the applied references cannot be used to establish a prima facie case of obviousness for this claim.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 12, and find it allowable over the applied references. Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claim 12, claims 13-16 should be found allowable over the applied reference, as well as for their individual respective distinguishing features. Dependent claims 13-16, which depend upon independent claim 12, are allowable for at least being dependent from an allowable independent claim, in addition to their own respective distinguishing features. See *In Re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request this rejection be removed and that these claims be passed to allowance.

Claim 16

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that Maase in view of Klingensmith does not disclose a print display and capturing system coupled to the display processing system via a data network as recited in claim 16, but contends that Fishbine cures this deficiency. Applicants respectfully submit that Fishbine does not cure this deficiency of Maase and Klingensmith because the wireless transmission of fingerprint images in Fishbine is for identity verification by automated fingerprint identification systems (Fishbine, col. 8, lns. 5-10) and not for a display processing system as recited in claim 16 (Emphasis added). Rather, Fishbine discloses previewing print images on a local display and processing fingerprint images on a local "base unit" (Fishbine, col. 7, lns. 62-62, col. 8, lns. 2-10). Although Fishbine may disclose transmitting fingerprint images wirelessly to a facility such as a central police station for identity verification (Fishbine, col. 8, lns. 5-10), Fishbine does not teach or disclose a print display system coupled to a display processing system via a data network as recited in Applicants' claim 16.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicants believe that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present Application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted.

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